(ix) Conversion/reschedulement of loans for agriculture and allied activities are allowed to borrowers on account of the failure of crops/ damage to the units due to drought, flood and other natural calamities in order to ensure smooth flow of credit to the beneficiaries.

(x) With the recent permission to sanction non-target group upto 60% of fresh loans (w.e.f. 1 January 1994) RRBs will be in a better position to cater to all types of agriculturists (i.e. small, medium and big farmers) in their area of operation.

IDBI Loans to foundry Industry

891. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to make the Indian foundry industry eligible for assistance under IDBI and World Bank financing schmes for pollution control programmes;

(b) if so, whether several foundries have been closed down and are likely to be closed down due to non-availablility of funds for the purchase of pollution con-troll equipments;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to make availability of IDBI loans to foundries'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Dr. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that all industrial concerns which fall under Section 2(C) of the IDBI Act, 1964 are aligible for assistance under World Bank Line of Credit for pollution control which includes foundry projects also. IDBI has, however, not recieved any request form the Associated Chamber of commerce and Industry in this behalf. Under the

World Bank Line of Credit, IDBI sanctions asistance to individual projects in the normal course and also for common effluent treatment plans in industrial es-tates/clusters of industries for treatment and disposal of liquid and solid wastes.

Implementation of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana

892. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserve Bank of india (RBI) has recently directed all Indian scheduled commercial banks to effectively participate and implement the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details fo the guidelines issued in this regard;

(c) whether the nationalised banks have contemplated any measures to provide self employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) for educated unemployed youth has been launched on 2nd October, 1993. The objective of the scheme is to provide sustained employment to about 10 lakhs educated unemployed urban youth in micro enterprises. These enterprises will cover manufacturing service and business ventures. The scheme will cover only urban areas during 1993-94 and whole of the country from 1994-95 onwards. The existing Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will be subsumed in PMRY from 1st

April, 1994. The salient features of the PMRY are as under:

(i) All educated unemployed youth be tween the age of 18 and 35 belong ing to families having total family income of less than Rs. 24,000"- per annum from all sources would be eligible for asistance under the scheme.

(ii) These educated unemployed entrepreneurs would be given a subsidy of 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs. *75,00/-* each for starting the micro-enterprises.

(iii) They would be required to bring in 5% of the project cost as margin money.

(iv) Each entrepreneur will be eligible for a loan upto a ceiling or Rs. 1 lakh and this loan would not require a collateral guarantee.

(y) The entrepreneur selected under the scheme would be provided training, before the loan is disbursed.

(vi) Matric (passed or failed) student ITI passed youth and all persons who have undergone Government sponsored technical courses for a minimum duration of 6 months will be eligible for assistance under the scheme.

(vii) Reputed Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) would also be associated in the implementation of the scheme.

(viii) A resevation of 22.5% for SC/ST and 27% for other backward classes (OBCs) has been provided.

(ix) The beneficiary should have been a permanent resident of the urban areas for 3 years.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued instructions to banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) on September 28, 1993 for implementation of PMRY. The banks have also been advised to issued suitable instructions to all their Lead Bank Officers and the branches to effectively participated and implement the scheme.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की आय और व्यय में अंतर

893. श्री राम जेठमलानी:
श्री वीरेन जे० शाह:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की आय और उसके द्वारा दिये जाने वाले व्यय के बीच का अंतर निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980-81 में आय और व्यय की राशि क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी थी और किया गया व्यय आय का कितने प्रतिशत था तथा आय का लाभांश कितने प्रतिशत थी;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1980-81 की तुलना में वर्ष 1985-86 में यह प्रतिशत कम हो गया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1985-86 में लाभांश और व्यय का प्रतिशत क्रमशः कितना-कितना था;

(ङ) वर्ष 1992-93 में लाभांश और व्यय का अलग-अलग प्रतिशत क्या था और उक्त अवधि के दौरान आय और व्यय की राशि क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी थी;

(च) क्या सरकार द्वारा आय की तुलना में व्यय में हुई असंगत वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारणों की समय-समय पर कोई समीक्षा की गई है; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार भविष्य में व्यय में कमी करने के लिये कुछ उपाय करने पर विचार कर रही है?